

22 DIE IN TUNNEL GAS STOPS RESCUE

EXPLOSIVE FUMES CAUSE THE
SEARCH TO END.

Two Rescue Parties Trying to Get to
Scene of Explosion Killed by Dead-
ly Fumes—Cave-in After Ex-
plosion Occurred Seen.

Cleveland, July 25.—Federal officials investigating the water works tunnel disaster which cost 22 lives late today ordered an attempt to reach the bodies of the twelve men in the tunnel abandoned until tomorrow. Tests of the gas in the tunnel showed that it was highly explosive and the officials feared a second explosion. An attempt will be made to pump out the gas so that work of recovering the bodies may progress.

All hope that any of the twelve men trapped in the tunnel are alive was abandoned tonight. Ten bodies, those of members of two rescue parties which tried to reach the doomed men, but themselves succumbed to the deadly gas, were recovered today. Eight injured men, also members of rescue parties, will recover.

Four investigations—city, county, state and federal—will be started tomorrow to determine the cause of the explosion near the five mile crib end of the tunnel last night.

The efforts of Gustav C. Van Duzen, superintendent of waterworks construction, and the members of the two rescue parties, to reach the men imprisoned without gas helmets or pulmotors increased the death list. This afternoon a third rescue party equipped with the safety devices entered the tunnel and recovered the rescuers, ten of whom were dead. Van Duzen was among the rescuers revived.

Headed by D. J. Parker and L. M. Jones of the United States Bureau of Mines, who arrived here from Pittsburgh with the mine rescue car, the third party of rescuers penetrated 200 feet into the wrecked tunnel from the crib end. They could see at the far end of the tunnel that a large cave-in had occurred. They did not spend much time investigating the condition of the tunnel, but were concerned with getting out the bodies of the rescuers scattered along the tunnel.

According to the federal investigators the electric wiring in the tunnel was faulty. After they had entered the tunnel with the rescue party they ordered the electric power shut off. They would not venture an opinion as to the cause of the explosion, but most of those concerned with the disaster declare that one of the twelve unfortunate workmen probably jabbed his pick into a large pocket of gas which caused a blast. Others say that a crossed light wire may have caused the explosion.

Dr. B. F. Jackson, Celebrated Physician handed down to posterity his famous prescription for female troubles. Now sold under the name of "Femenina." Price 50c and \$1.00.

TO SERVE THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The School of Hygiene and Public Health, which will be established by the Rockefeller Foundation, will be affiliated with Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Its work will be to train students for public service in the conservation of life and health. The wide range of such service is indicated by the following summary of the matters to which the school will give attention: Vital statistics; epidemiology, or the causation, spread and prevention of transmissible diseases, including tuberculosis and the venereal diseases; diagnosis of infectious diseases; industrial hygiene; sanitary parasitology, including bacteriology and immunology; sanitary chemistry; sanitary engineering, hospital construction and administration; housing, ventilation, heating, lighting, disinfection; the hygiene of air, soil, water, and climate; water supplies and sewage disposal; infant mortality, and child hygiene; heredity and eugenics; social hygiene; personal hygiene; milk supply; food and drug adulterations; nuisances; public health administration and organization, sanitary laws and hygiene; relation of animal diseases to human codes; quarantine and immigration; tropical diseases; public education in healthy living; social service work; sanitary surveys.—Christian Advocate.

GERMAN LOSSES TO DATE

The British statement of German losses in the present war is 3,612,637 to June 30. Of this total, 757,237 died from wounds and sickness; the wounded number 1,912,637; the prisoners and missing, 342,673. While the German authorities will not accept these figures as a correct statement of losses to date, the British authorities state that they are not estimates, but merely casualties announced in the German official lists. The British figures will generally be accepted as too liberal an estimate of German losses; and yet if we deduct one-third from the total, the figures show what a heavy toll one nation is paying because of international jealousies and differences.

WHY HAVE CHILLS AND FEVER?

"Plantation" Chill and Fever Tonic is guaranteed and will do the work in a week. Your money cheerfully refunded by dealers if it fails after giving it a proper trial. Price 50c.

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

To control the present epidemic of infantile paralysis, according to a statement issued by the United States Public Health Service to-day, the chain of infection between persons harboring the germs of the disease and the well members of the community should be broken. Infantile paralysis is probably caused by a very minute organism found in the nasal, mouth and bowel discharges of those who have the disease or who are carriers of the disease, but yet who are free from the ailment. All the steps in the spread of the infection are not known but if this germ can be prevented from passing from the infected to the well person, the disease will cease.

Infantile paralysis is not a disease of recent origin. Sporadic or scattered cases have occurred throughout the country for many years but it is only during the past decade that the infection has assumed epidemic proportions in the United States. The present epidemic in New York City, on account of its magnitude and virulence, has awakened the residents of many communities to the danger of the importation of the disease into their own midst. This danger is real, but if due precautions are exercised it is believed that the epidemic will subside.

The actual control of the present epidemic must be left to the city, state and federal health authorities. These organizations will properly quarantine and care for affected persons, prescribe sanitary measures and limit as may be necessary the travel of individuals in order to protect neighboring districts from the infection. Individuals and communities, however, can do much toward their own protection.

Poliomyelitis is probably spread directly or indirectly, through the medium of infective secretions. Account must be taken therefore by communities of every means by which secretions are disseminated. Promiscuous expectoration should be controlled. The common drinking cup affords a method for the interchange of material of this nature and should therefore be abolished. Rigid cleanliness of glasses and utensils at soda fountains, in saloons and other public places should be enforced. Flies, roaches and other vermin, by coming in contact with infective secretions, may possibly convey them to our food and thus directly bring about the development of disease. Therefore, eliminate insects. Street and house dust bear a definite relation to the spread of many infections and it is not unreasonable to presume that they may be a factor in the dissemination of infantile paralysis. Maintain strict cleanliness of streets, yards and alleys in order to prevent the breeding of insects and other vermin.

See that all garbage and waste are properly cared for and collected at regular and frequent intervals. Guard all food supplies, especially milk and other perishable products. Digestive troubles of children arising from the indigestion of food of questionable quality may lower resistance. Assemblies of children in infected localities are to be discouraged, if not actually forbidden. While the above measures are in a sense general, and applicable to many epidemic diseases, their importance should not be overlooked.

Individual preventive measures may be thus summarized.

Summon a physician at once and immediately notify the health officer of the presence of the disease. If the disease is present in the community, medical aid should be sought whenever a child is sick, no matter how light the illness many cases of infantile paralysis begin with a slight indisposition. Should the disease prove to be infantile paralysis isolate the patient, place a competent person in charge, and reduce all communication with the sick room to a minimum. Hospital care is preferable, not only for the child but in order to safeguard against the spread of the disease. The sick room should be well ventilated and screened. Nasal and mouth secretions should be received in cloths, placed in a paper bag and burned. The clothing of the child, the bed linen, and the excretions should be disinfected in the same manner as for typhoid fever, that is by boiling, the long continued application of a 5 per cent carbolic acid, or their well recognized disinfectant. The same is true for dishes and drinking vessels. Nurses should exercise the same precautions as regards cleanliness of the hands in caring for infantile paralysis patients as for those afflicted with other infectious diseases.

A child may convey the disease to others even after the lapse of several weeks. For this reason quarantine should be maintained for a considerable period, usually from six to eight weeks, and the above precautions should be adhered to during the time. Disinfection of the room following recovery is advisable.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All creditors of James A. Dupree, deceased, late of Haywood county, are hereby appraised of his death, and directed to bring to me their accounts and demands. This July 3rd, 1916.

MRS. SUE A. DUPREE,
Adm'x. of James A. Dupree.

If you have the itch don't scratch. It does not cure the trouble and make the skin bleed. Apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. Rub it in gently on the affected parts. It relieves itching instantly and a few applications remove the cause thus performing a permanent cure. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by J. D. Curtis Drug Co.

WHY IS A CYCLONE?

J. H. Norvell of Augusta, Ga., has evolved a theory which he believes explains the terrific force and might of cyclones and which at the same time suggests a way to subdue and dissipate them. We present his argument and his theory for what they may be worth, in substance as follows:

A great ocean of air surrounds the earth and exerts on it at sea level everywhere a pressure of approximately 15 pounds per square inch. When the air over any portion of the earth's surface becomes heated and rises, the surrounding air, being cooler and heavier, rushes in to that point. In this manner ordinary breezes and stronger air currents are created. As the surface of the earth is never equally heated, currents of warm air are constantly rising somewhere and being replaced by the colder air which flows in to take its place, consequently we have winds of different velocities, from the gentle zephyr to the destructive hurricane. These winds, however, cover large areas and their intensity gradually lessens as the distance increases from the seat of disturbance until they become merged into neutral zones.

Cyclones are confined to narrow channels and for that reason are more powerful and have a greater velocity than winds that are spread over extensive areas. Along this narrow channel through which the storm moves an immense amount of electricity is generated, and this, confining its efforts to the limited extent of cyclone, converts oxygen into ozone, thereby reducing the volume of the former by 1-12 and forming a partial vacuum into which the surrounding air rushes with considerable velocity, expanding and absorbing heat as it does so, thus lowering the temperature along the immediate path and so increasing the amount of the electricity. Thus the process of converting oxygen into ozone and forming a vacuum at the point of the advancing cyclone is perpetuated. This process continues until something occurs to break up the cyclone and disperse it.

It has been observed that a cyclone in one instance after coming into contact with a group of telephone wires was broken up and dissipated immediately. This shows that it is only necessary to ground the electricity at its head to break up the cyclone.

A SPLENDID REMEDY FOR ANY PAIN OR ACHE.

The cooling, healing oozing qualities of Circus Liniment have made it the standard remedy in thousands of homes. It brings relief in rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia and other racking pains and is very soothing and healing when used on burns, scalds, cuts, bruises or sprains. A bottle of Circus Liniment should be kept in every home ready for any emergency. It is sold on a money back guarantee by all druggists including J. D. Curtis Drug Co. 4

ONE BEST SNAKE STORY.

With the settling of the heating term, real live warm weather narratives are developing. If the "silly season" crop of stories is in keeping with one of the first one appearing it ought to result in a great storehouse of live nature literature. Here is the one minor reference, it appeared originally in the Larned, Kansas, Tiller and Toiler.

"Enoch Chase had a peculiar experience last week while taking the logs out of the old dugout on Mol Hicks' south eighty. He ran across a joint snake down between the logs and hit it with a spade. Of course every joint flew apart and started to wiggle off.

"Enoch, just for a joke, picked up one of the joints and put it in a bucket and then slipped behind the logs and waited to see what would happen. In about ten minutes he heard a sort of a low whistle and then a rustling. The head of the joint snake came out of the weeds and looked around. It then made a peculiar whistle and another joint backed up and fastened on to the head.

"The head whistled twice and joint No. 2 came out, and so on, so many whistles for each joint until it came time for the one Enoch had in the bucket. At its call the thing thrashed around in the bucket like all possessed but couldn't get out, of course. Without the joint that fit, the snake could not get together.

"Enoch said the last he saw of it the head had taken charge of one half and the tail the rest and had gone off in different directions to hunt up the missing joint. Enoch got almost home with his joint when an automobile tooted down the road. This either scared the joint or it was its coupling on signal, for Enoch says it managed to flop out of the basket and get away in the tall grass."

COVETED BY ALL

but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$4.00.

USE YOUR SOIL DURING WINTER

The loss that comes to many farms because they have no winter cover crops can be overcome and the soils improved if legumes are used. How to do this for the farm conditions of Tennessee is told in a new bulletin, fresh from the press, issued by the division of extension, College of Agriculture, Knoxville. Send to the division if you are interested and receive this information without any cost to you. The bulletin is written by J. C. McAmis, who is specializing in the cover crops of Tennessee and who has made a statewide study of the subject.

ESTES TRIAL MAY END THIS WEEK.

Resume of Evidence Adduced Thus Far and Chief Points Involved.

Nashville, July 25.—The Estes impeachment trial now in the third week of its progress, will be concluded this week. Twenty days have been passed into history since it was begun on July 5. It is the second impeachment to be tried before the senate sitting as a court since April 24, the day the Edgington trial was taken up. That case from first to last was before the court about seven weeks. It was in all respects the most notable impeachment trial ever held in Tennessee, if not in the south, and was among the most notable ever held in the United States, only the Johnson case overshadowing it.

The case of the respondent in the present trial will be considered by the court probably not later than Thursday. The evidence will be considered in secret, as was done in the Edgington case, and the judgment of the court will probably be announced on that day or at latest Friday.

Following the rebuttal evidence on both sides will come the argument. Each side will be allowed twelve hours but probably neither the state nor the defense will occupy more than half the allotted time. Only one speech will be made in behalf of the respondent, that of his counsel, Mr. Caruthers Ewing. Capt. Fitzhugh will close for the state, but preceding him, Hon. Hoyte T. Stewart and perhaps one of the other managers will address the court on the part of the state. It is not thought that Mr. Ewing will consume more than four hours in his argument, and Capt. Fitzhugh will probably not occupy the attention of the court longer than that.

According to Mr. Estes' own evidence, when he entered the office of attorney-general he knew little about the duties of the office, not even being familiar with the legal requirements in the matter of drawing indictments. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the case may be, for him he adopted the long established custom of employing a man who had knowledge of such thing to draw all the indictments. This man had been long in the court and could qualify as an expert in that particular. His honesty and integrity have never been questioned.

The respondent, according to the evidence adduced, was no better informed as to cost bills than he was about indictments, so it was that, following another long established custom, he left that matter largely to the clerk of the court and his deputies. The clerk made up the cost bills and presented them to the judge of the court and the attorney-general for their certification. This certification set out that the judge and the attorney-general had examined the cost bills and found them correct, and all the judge and attorney-general had to do was to affix their names to the written form. This custom had been followed by other attorney-generals and was almost as old as the county itself. The respondent and other witnesses testified that this custom is observed by practically all the attorney-generals of the state.

The respondent admitted he now knew the law contemplating that the judge and the attorney-general shall audit all bills of cost before attaching their signatures, but said that at the time he took charge of the office his attention had not been directed specifically to this legal requirement, and that he believed it quite sufficient to adopt the custom so long in vogue of depending upon the honesty and integrity of the clerks to audit and make up the bills of costs. He was under the impression then, and still is, that the custom was universal.

GOVERNOR VISITING IN EAST TENNESSEE

Gov. Rye will spend the remainder of the week in East Tennessee. He left Nashville Tuesday morning for Knoxville, where he will attend the meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee, of which he is a member ex officio. He will then inspect the prison at Brushy Mountain and the state convict camp in Campbell county, and perhaps in Hamilton and Marion counties, and return to Knoxville Friday to attend the celebration.

Gov. Rye Monday accepted the invitation of Mayor McMillan of Knoxville, delivered by Col. Carcy F. Spence, to be in Knoxville Friday to assist in the celebration of the return of the Prophet of the Great Smokies and the drummer's picnic.

He will be accompanied on his trip of inspection to the state institutions by the members of the board of control. Monday they will inspect the Central Asylum for the insane and the deaf and dumb school. Tuesday they visited that prison camp in Campbell county, where state prisoners are being used to improve the roads of that section. Wednesday they inspected the Brushy Mountain prison, and Thursday visited the prison camps in Hamilton and Marion counties.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ASKS DO YOU

Think dog muzzling cruel and then Marvel at the spread of rabies? Carefully select your brand of liquor and then

Feed your children unpasteurized milk?

Repeat the Golden Rule and then Sneeze in somebody's face?

Go camping for your health and then Place your toilet so it drains in your water supply?

RAILROAD WAGES

Shall they be determined by
Industrial Warfare or
Federal Inquiry?

To the American Public:

Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare?

The train employes on all the railroads are voting whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a 100 million dollar wage increase.

The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employes is in the public service—your service.

You pay for rail transportation 3 billion dollars a year, and 44 cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employes.

On all the Southern railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent of the train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest and average of all) as shown by the payrolls—

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Engineers	\$1972 3810	\$2306	\$1455 3505	\$1916	\$1156 2424	\$1566
Conductors	1552 2696	1847	1353 2358	1580	1055 1749	1245
Firemen	943 1652	1209	649 1638	979	406 1302	777
Brakemen	957 1736	1109	755 1854	958	754 1405	990

The average yearly wage payments to all Southern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year) as shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	\$2144	\$1712	\$1313
Conductors	1723	1488	1157
Firemen	1096	865	688
Brakemen	1013	845	868

A 100 million dollar wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per cent advance in all freight rates.

The managers of the railroads, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law, or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employes' representatives.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the Government determine this issue?

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, Chairman.
F. J. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
C. L. BARDU, Gen'l Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. B. COAPMAN, Vice-President, Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager, Wabash Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, New York Central Railroad.
G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
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A. S. GREIG, Asst. to Receivers, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager, Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, Gen'l Manager, Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.
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